

EAR

Hammer Anvil Stirrup

Cranium - skull - protect brain

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Alexander Simpson

IDI - TB

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Problem: How are joints, ^{muscles}, ^{tissues} related

Cranium protect the brain

Ribs protect lungs, heart, kidneys

Vertebrae protect the spinal cord

Bones are the shape of any organism

Elbow - knee - hinge joints

Shoulder - hip - ball & socket

Cranium (skull) - immovable

Ribs - sternum attachment - partial move

Bones have in them blood vessels

tough outer membrane called

periosteum

Wrists & ankles - angular joints

vertebrae - gliding joint

head on spine - pivotal joint

Haversian canal

The bony layer penetrated by

Haversian canals - These canals

carry nourishment to the ^{living}

Door open & close it self - Ment + Tord in 988

Burkites

cells of the bony layer through blood vessels that connect with those of the outer membrane. Two main types red & yellow bone marrow. The ~~thorough~~ red blood cells & white blood cells (blood cells are corpuscles). Yellow marrow is primarily fat. Yellow marrow usually inactive unless the body is traumatized, then it then is great blood loss yellow marrow makes corpuscles. Perforated in knee & shoulder. Cushion bones



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~~2/2/88~~
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A contraction is the shortening of muscle tissue. A flexor acts to bend a joint toward the body. An extensor straightens the flexed muscle. An involuntary muscle is a smooth muscle tissue that cannot be ordinarily consciously controlled. Voluntary muscles are skeletal muscles that can be consciously controlled. Striated muscle consists of long fibers with many nuclei arranged around the fibers. Voluntary muscle. Smooth muscle consists of distinct cells, each with its own nuclei. Involuntary muscles. Cardiac muscles resemble both smooth & striated muscles, only found in the heart.

Voluntary = striated = skeletal
involuntary = smooth